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Marine Motors and Motor Boats.
Motor Lighting and Pumping Sets.
Shallow Draft Steamers.
Thornycroft Water-Tube Boilers.
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Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

B. B. ROXBURGH,
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SOFT COLLARS

Shape 66. Made of white "Summit" Material. This Shape gives the greatest comfort and is deservedly the most popular of all Soft Collar Shapes.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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TELEPHONE 28.

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THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.,
(Ino. in Japan).

New Patented Invention:

Flexible, Unbreakable and Beautiful

SILK GLASS

Replaces Ordinary Glass in all purposes.

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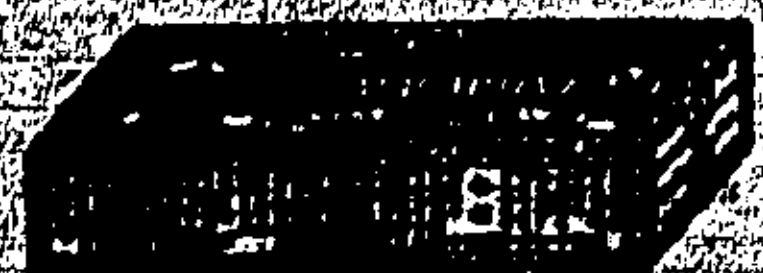
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Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



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HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 41 & 43, Canton Road Central. Tel. No. 2280.
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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wai Hing Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, Nos. 71, North Szechuen Road.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT. LIVING IN CASTLE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Ralph H. Turner writes from City of Mexico: "Famous Chapultepec Castle, splendidly poised high above the park-bearing the same name and overlooking the wide valley of Mexico, is once more the home of a Mexican ruler."

It was this historic castle, employed as a fortress, that the Americans stormed and captured back in 1874, and on the same spot, many years before, one of the Montezumas converted the fortress into a summer residence, where he established his harem, baths and hunting lodge.

Chapultepec, besides its historic associations and the magnificent view it commands of the Mexican valley, also wins fame from the fact that it is one of the most luxuriously appointed residences on the American continent. But it held few charms for that bewhiskered old ranchman, Venustiano Carranza, Carranza spurned Chapultepec, summer and winter. On rare occasions he used the palace as a place for entertainment, but as a living place he preferred the simplicity of a plain dwelling in the capital's residence district.

MEXICO CITY APARTMENTS SCARCE. To the more cultured eye of Adolfo de la Huerta, the new provisional president, Chapultepec had more appeal. De la Huerta moved into the castle, bag and baggage, a few days after he had been inaugurated. It is not meant to create the impression that the new Mexican ruler is fond of frills. Far from it. In many lines of administration, De la Huerta has abolished forms of pomp that even Carranza tolerated. But De la Huerta, the practical Sonoraite, probably reasoned that the castle was already furnished, that if he didn't occupy it, it would remain vacant and that apartments in Mexico City were mighty scarce. So he called the moving van and Chapultepec Castle is today the "regular residence" of a Mexican president, for the first time since the days of the other Huertas, the one who drew the frowns of President Wilson.

The view is unsurpassed, as the real estate boomer might say, but Adolfo de la Huerta, as he stands on the castle balcony, won't survey the same scenic beauty as filled the eyes of his historic predecessors. Bayard Taylor thought the most beautiful view in the world was that of the vale of Cashmere, and after it, the valley of Mexico from Chapultepec heights. But politics—revolutionary politics—has changed the vista since "Montezuma sought distraction from administrative cares and communion with dryad oracles in the hallowed grove of ancient Avebury."

But De la Huerta may still revel in the comfort of a luxurious interior. Maximilian, the Austrian archduke who became emperor of Mexico, furnished the castle with the most exquisite productions of Europe—marble statues, alabaster vases, period furniture, Oriental rugs—achieving both elaborateness and comfort. In 1863, at the orders of Maximilian, the castle was renovated, the corridors were adorned with voluptuous pictures after the style of a Pompeian villa, and the grounds were terraced. Most of the pictures are gone to-day.

There still remain, however, the favorite boudoir of the Empress Carlota, its walls adorned in pink satin brocade; the dining salon, finished beautifully carved Alsatian oak, with panels of Gobelin tapestries; the ambassadorial department, pink and gold in Louis XV style, and countless other furnishings which still retain their excellent condition, including the mahogany bed in which Elfin Root rested his closely cropped head when on a mission to the old Diaz Government.

Construction of the castle was begun in 1783, but did not reach its present state until many years afterward. Today it covers almost the whole top of Chapultepec, which, in the Aztec language, means Grasshopper Hill, so-called from the number of insects that once infested the region.

Under the Carranza regime visitors inspected the castle upon obtaining special permits. It is still open to visitors; but, being the president's residence, permits are more difficult to obtain and the hours of inspection more limited.

HEAVENLY FIRE OF 200,000 YEARS AGO.

STAR WHOSE LIGHT RAYS ARE JUST REACHING THE EARTH.

Astronomers of Harvard University have been watching with keen interest a celestial conflagration that took place two hundred thousand years ago. This conflagration occurred so far away that the light rays are only just reaching the earth. They come from a new star, "Nova Aquila," which two years ago appeared in the sky in the constellation known as "Aquila." According to the astronomers, this nova was probably caused by the collision of a small star flying through space with what is known as a dark nebula—a star cluster or group of stars which in itself gave no light. When the star hit this dark nebula, the friction of its passage caused a great flare-up or explosion, which lit up the rest of the dark nebula. This illumination, for two years, was still so small that it required a large telescope and sensitive astronomical instruments to measure its size. The Harvard astronomers compute that their measurement of the apparent size of this spot means that the flare is 217,120 "light years" away or, in other words, that 217,120 years have been required for the light rays to bring the distance.

A light year, or distance travelled by a ray of light in twelve months, is approximately 5,781,000,000,000 miles. This number multiplied by 217,120 would give roughly the distance from the earth to Nova Aquila.

Astronomers declare few visible stars are known to be further from the earth than this. It is one of the longest distances ever measured.

WHAT LENIN FEARS. "NOT ENGLAND, BUT JAPAN"

What Nikolai Lenin fears to-day is Japan in the Far East, because Japan has real fighting strength. In the opinion of the Kokumin Shimbun, as stated in an article which gives a review of the European situation showing England and Russia as "bluffing each other," Lenin, according to that article, has a poor estimate of the financial and military strength of England and France. In his eyes there is no Lloyd George, nor Mullerand. He fears only Japan.

The refusal of Lenin to take the advice of the British Government to stop marching on to Poland now precipitates a serious situation in the relation between the two countries. The Kokumin does not believe that England and France, while they are reported to be mobilising, will be able to engage in actual fighting against the Bolsheviks. France may have some fighting capacity to engage in a war as once, but England is not tired of war altogether, and probably she will not mobilize a single soldier.

As for the blockade of Russia by sea, so long as Germany and America cannot be "tied up" from communicating with Russia, it will be a useless thing to do. No matter how much the Paris conference of ambassadors may argue, England and France will not be able to furnish more fighting strength than they command at present. Military pressure and economic blockade were measures which the Allies tried in assisting the anti-Bolsheviks, but which completely failed. All these threats are mere bluffing and the Kokumin doubts whether such bluffing will have any impression upon Lenin.

RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE USEFUL. In Lenin's mind the British and the French premiers are altogether obnoxious. He will march on toward Warsaw. He may establish co-operation between Russia and Germany and then it will be time enough to meet the Allies. So in Lenin's opinion, his marching into Poland will by no means obstruct the London conference. He knows that the British premier is bound to reprove his hopes in the London conference and that he is so reposing his hopes.

The Kokumin takes the London Times dispatch concerning the secret pact between Russia and Germany as the basis for the opinion that the Allies must consider Germany their enemy along with Russia, thereby throwing aside the Versailles treaty of peace. If that dispatch were only propaganda work, then the Allies will hesitate to fight Russia. They may find it more urgent to come to terms with Russia in order to separate that country from Germany. Lenin expects to use a Russo-German alliance to hold France in check and also to rob England of her freedom of action. Lenin knows full well the methods of European statesmen.

A GAME OF BLUFF? But Lenin is afraid of Japan, in the Kokumin's opinion, because Japan has no territorial ambition in Siberia. Even if Lenin gave Siberia to Japan, which it would be easy for him to do, Japan will not be satisfied; he fears but would go to the help of England.

For these reasons, the Polish situation will not necessarily bring about a break in the relations between England and Russia, as it is clear that Lenin and Lloyd George will neither give up the London conference. The two are only bluffing each other, concludes the Kokumin.

TINO'S FRIENDS' NEW INTRIGUES.

CONCILIATING M. VENIZELOS.

According to Greek circles in Switzerland, the supporters of ex-King Constantine, having lost faith in the possibility of overthrowing the Venizelos regime and restoring ex-King Constantine to the Throne by either constitutional means or by force, are now working to bring about a reconciliation between the Greek Premier and the ex-King.

As an instance of this sudden change of policy, it is stated that the ex-King's brother, Prince Andrew, has expressed the desire to re-enter the Greek Army and to go to the Greek front in Asia Minor.

It is also rumored that Prince Andrew has addressed himself to his nephew, King Alexander of Greece, asking him to arrange negotiations between ex-King Constantine and M. Venizelos.

ADOPTED FRENCH TOWNS.

MANCHESTER TO TAKE CARE OF MEZIERES.

It is announced that the Manchester Municipal Council has decided in agreement with the mayor of Mezieres, the French town which Manchester has adopted to reconstruct on plans by British architects, a garden city of workmen's houses, which will be the property of the Mezieres hospital and will receive the name of Manchester Square.

It is also announced that the British Committee for the Relief of the Devastated Districts has arranged for the adopting of the town of Soissons by the city of Chester.

VISITORS FEWER IN JAPAN.

Visitors at Karuzawa are less this year than last year, according to the Miyako. There are only 1,544 Japanese summer residents which is 800 less than last year. On the other hand, there are more foreign visitors by 44 than there were last year, the total number at the end of July being 1,287. Of these, 737 are Americans and 550 are English.

The sea-side resort of Shimabara near Nagasaki is entertaining a great colony of summer visitors, 2,911 being registered by the local police. All of this number, except 27 are English, Americans and Russians.

SMOKERS!!

REAL BARGAINS

Owing to heavy accumulation of stocks we are offering for a period of two weeks for Cash only the following

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO:

MANILA CIGARS:

LA MINERVA

	Usual Price	Reduced Price
Fancy Tales	25	\$3.75
Perfectos	25	2.75
High Life	50	3.00
Reina Victoria	50	4.25
Reina Victoria	100	8.00

COMPANIA GENERAL

Pistalls	10	\$4.75	\$3.75
Excelentes	25	4.00	3.30
Agullas	25	3.75	3.00
Perfectos (tin foil)	25	3.25	2.70
Perfectos	25	2.75	2.25
Senadores	25	3.25	2.50
Ideales	25	2.90	2.40
Especiales Isabella	50	4.00	3.50
Conchas Especiales	50	2.50	2.00
Reina Victoria	50	4.25	3.60
Reina Victoria	100	8.00	7.00
Londres	100	3.75	3.25
Nuevo Cortado	100	3.00	2.50

LA INSULAR

Perfectos (tin foil)	25	\$3.00	\$2.50
Reina Victoria	50	4.25	3.60
Reina Victoria	100	8.00	7.00

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

Ricos Comerciantes	10	\$2.50	\$2.00
Ricos Comerciantes	25	6.00	5.00
Cabinets (assorted)	25	4.50	3.75

SOUTHERN BRIDE

Majestics	25	\$3.50	\$2.90
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ALHAMBRA

Predilectos	25	\$7.00	\$6.00
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES:

MELACHRINO

	Usual Price	Reduced Price
No. 1	100	\$4.75
No. 4	100	3.75
No. 5	100	3.25
No. 8	100	2.25
No. 9	100	2.25
Imperiales	100	3.50

SCHINASI BROS.

Natural	50	\$1.30	\$1.00
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T. VAFIADIS

Extra Fine	50	\$1.50	\$1.20
Best Egyptian	100	2.75	2.25

KENILWORTH (Virginia)

50	\$0.75	\$0.70
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ROB ROY (Virginia)

50	0.75	0.70
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SMOKING TOBACCOS:

	Usual Price	Reduced Price
PRINCE ALBERT "Reynolds"	1 lb.	\$3.50
HANKEY'S "CARRERAS"	1 lb.	1.30
STROLLERS' NAVY CUT	1 lb.	0.75

To avoid misrepresentation as to the quality of our goods we guarantee contents of each box or tin, and will exchange same if found damaged.

Cabaqueria Filipina,

HIGH-CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

Phone 3550

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STEAMSHIP SERVICES

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 2nd September.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE

SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 2nd September

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Regular Sailings to

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 21st Aug.

S.S. "RIONUN MARU" sailing on or about 14th Sept.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 10th Oct.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

in conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND "ARAB" LINES

S.S. "UMONA" sailing from CALCUTTA on or about 20th August

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILING FROM HONGKONG TO VARIOUS PORTS

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan port

Cargo to Overseas (incl. U.S.) in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific

and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways

FUSHIMI MARU (outfitting steamer) Saturday, 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Thursday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

TAMAKI MARU Friday, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles

SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 20th Sept. at Noon

KAGAWA MARU Thursday, 20th Sept. at Noon

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 10th Oct. at Noon

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo

Suez and Port Said

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said

TOTTORI MARU Saturday, 11th Sept. at Noon

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal

AKITA MARU Wednesday, 22nd Sept. at Noon

CALCUTTA MARU Monday, 20th Sept. at Noon

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta

Durban & Cape Town

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore

TENSIN MARU Monday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang

CEYLON MARU Sunday, 20th Sept.

BOMBAY MARU Saturday, 19th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama

TANGO MARU Friday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

NAGATO MARU Saturday, 21st Sept.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 25th Sept.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone Nos. 224 & 234

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamers: Changsha, Arr. Hongkong from Australia, 1st Sept.

CHANGSHA, Arr. Hongkong from Australia, 1st Sept.

SAILING SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodations, with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried

Redundant. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

CENTENNIAL 100 YEARS

SALISBURY ANNIVERSARY

DAY OF CORPORATE THANKSGIVING

The Diocese of Salisbury has celebrated

to-day the seven hundredth anniversary of

the foundation of its Cathedral (written in

Morning Post correspondent on June 24th).

In this celebration have united Archbishop

Bishop, and clergy, the Mayors and Council

of every borough in the diocese, the

High Sheriff of Wiltshire and Dorset,

members of the Southern Command, some

600 Freemasons, led by the Earl of Radnor

and the Earl of Shaftesbury, and men and

women of every class within the diocese.

It has been a day of genuine and sincere

thanksgiving, of which the outward and

visible signs have been gaily decorated

streets and the pealing of church bells, and

which has found expression within the

Cathedral in a great service of praise and

thanksgiving.

THE PROCESSION

Truly there was much to be thankful for.

That glorious Cathedral, placed there in

the centre of its matchless green-covered

islands, serene and majestic in the pure

simplicity of its perfect architecture. For

seven hundred years it has stood there, com

plete and wonderful, and to-day all who

venerate it as their mother church have

rendered thanks for the priceless heritage.

The day's ceremonies began with an

early choral celebration of the Holy Com

munion, and this was followed at half-past

two by the great corporate service of

thanksgiving. For this the great Cathed

ral was crowded in every part, and when

most had taken their places the long pro

cession began. First, the diocesan clergy

walked two and two to their places in the

choir, which was radiant with vest peas

and climbing roses, and then the Free

masons in their regalia, and the Mayors

and Councilors in their red robes, and

attended by their men-at-arms, were con

ducted to the North and South Transepts.

After this there was a hush broken at

last by the first words of the procession

hymn, "With gladness we praise thee, O

God, in the distance by the Cathedral choir

led by the organ, the procession

came slowly up the nave. At the Chancel

steps the choir halted and joined the mass

steps of the Salisbury, Esherborne, and

Wimborne churches, whilst the long line of

forty Prelates, which included the Arch

bishop of the West Indies, the Archbishop

of Sydney, the Primate of the Episcopal

Church of Scotland, the Primate of New

Zealand, the Bishop of Coventry, Bishop

Brent of West New York, and representa

tives of the Empire and the mission field,

went to their places within the Sanctuary.

Last of all came the Bishop of the Diocese,

vested in cope and mitre of cloth of gold,

and preceded by his crozier.

LAUDATE DOMINUM

When all had taken their places, the

Archbishop of Dover, Senior Canon Re

sident, read the Thanksgiving, which

declared: "We give Thee most hearty

thanks for Thy servants the Founders and

Benefactors of this Cathedral church, and

especially for Saint Edmund, and for

Richard Poore, sometime Bishop of this

Diocese." After that, the psalm "Laudate

Dominum," and then the Bishop of

Coventry, who has close family connections

with the diocese, read the lesson from Isaiah

VI.

The anthem had been specially composed

for the occasion by Dr. W. G. Alcock, the

organist of the Cathedral, the words being

taken from the passage in Revelations:

"And I heard a great voice, saying, 'Come

and hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

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hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

hear, and I heard him say, 'Come and

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STROTHERS & DIXON, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HONGKONG

THE Steamship

"GREENLAND"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports on

Aug. 17th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified

that their Cargo is being landed at their risk

into the Godowns of the Messrs. Goddard &

Goddard, Ltd., Godown & Wharf, 10, Godown

& Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at

Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import

Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports

& Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading

will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to

be left in the Godown where it will be examined

at 10 a.m. on Aug. 24th, 1920, by the Company's

Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clark.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be

recognized after the Goods have left the

Godown and Cargo undelivered on and after

Aug. 24th, 1920, will be subject to suit.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature immedi

ately.

STROTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, August 17th, 1920. (1345)

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

THE Steamship

"ELKHORN"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports on

Aug. 18th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified

that their Cargo is being landed at their risk

into the Godowns of the Messrs. Goddard &

Goddard, Ltd., Godown & Wharf, 10, Godown

& Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at

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at 10 a.m. on Aug. 24th, 1920, by the Company's

Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clark.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be

recognized after the Goods have left the

Godown and Cargo undelivered on and after

Aug. 24th, 1920, will be subject to suit.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature immedi

ately.

STROTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, August 17th, 1920. (1346)

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM

THE Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns and

stored in the Godowns of the Messrs. Goddard &

Goddard, Ltd., Godown & Wharf, 10, Godown

& Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at

Consignees' risk.

No Claims will be recognized after the

Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after August 18th

will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before

August 20th, 1920, or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns where they

will be examined on August 18th, between

the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, by the

Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard &

Goddard, Ltd., Godown & Wharf, 10, Godown

& Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at

Consignees' risk.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents,

Hongkong, August 18th, 1920. (1346)

WEATHER REPORT

August 19th, at 11.30. No returns from

Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately at

Vladivostok, and decreased slightly to

moderately elsewhere; the depression over

Tongking has become deeper.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.75 inch. Total

since January 1st, 26.66 inches against an

average of 61.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at

10 a.m. today is as follows:

District FORECAST

Hongkong to Gap Rock E. and N.E.

wholly, moderate

(to) fair.

Formosa Channel (The same as

No. 1.)

South coast of China between

Hongkong and Taiwan

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
RESULTS, JULY 1920.

KING EDWARD VII. SCHOLARSHIP.

97-Tan Tai Guan, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

PRESIDENT'S SCHOLARSHIP.

41-Wei Tai, Queen's College.

HONORARY LIST.

6-Yun Kai Yip, St. Joseph's College.

14-Peter, Nanyang, Van-Bau, St. Joseph's College.

41-Wei Tai, Queen's College.

47-Chung Wai San, Queen's College.

97-Tan Tai Guan, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

99-Yee Koo Cheung, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

102-Khoi Goo Lee, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

400-Thong Kiat Cheong, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

400-Lee Boon Choo, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

400-On Chong Shih, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

PASS LIST.

1-Andrew Yong Chong Lam, St. Joseph's College.

3-Standley Hall Garrod, St. Joseph's College.

4-Alberto Eduardo Tavares, St. Joseph's College.

5-Siridar Ahmet Hamjah, St. Joseph's College.

7-Luke Tang Yee Yuen, St. Joseph's College.

8-Arthur Richard Tavares, St. Joseph's College.

11-Antonio Alexander Botelho, St. Joseph's College.

12-Morio Umamoto, St. Joseph's College.

16-Minoru Doo, St. Joseph's College.

17-Nakuroo Edulji Mogra, St. Joseph's College.

18-Henry John Burdon, St. Joseph's College.

19-Tong Chun Chung, St. Joseph's College.

20-Leung Tang Cheong, St. Joseph's College.

21-Cheung Shih Fan, St. Paul's School.

22-Chan Leung Shi, Diocesan Boys' School.

23-Young Min Koon, Diocesan Boys' School.

24-Wong Chun Fuk, Diocesan Boys' School.

27-Tan Tiang Hok, Diocesan Boys' School.

30-Kwok Ying Koon, Diocesan Boys' School.

34-Chai Kit Nin, Diocesan Boys' School.

35-In Chiu He, Diocesan Boys' School.

37-Chui Yuen, Queen's College.

38-Wong Tai Koo, Queen's College.

42-Tai Chak Chun, Queen's College.

43-Ko Yun Heung, Queen's College.

43-Lau Mo Tung, Queen's College.

44-Chan Wei Chung, Queen's College.

45-Lei Hing Kuen, Queen's College.

45-Tseung Fat Im, Queen's College.

53-Pun Shan Yee, Queen's College.

54-Lau Man Kiu, Queen's College.

55-Yik Kai Chung, Queen's College.

56-Wong Kwai Fong, Queen's College.

60-Shui Yung, University Pre-Matriculation Class.

60-Chang Wei Shou, University Pre-Matriculation Class.

68-Tung Pak Cho, Ying Wa College.

120-Tse Ping Kwan, Ying Wa College.

71-Young Tse Kin, Private Study.

74-Wong Kam Thung, St. Stephen's College.

74-Mo Hui Lee, St. Stephen's College.

80-Ma Man Wah, St. Stephen's College.

80-Wong Boon Hui, St. Stephen's College.

82-Lai Pin Cheung, St. Stephen's College.

83-Li Kuo Ching, St. Stephen's College.

86-Wang Wei, St. Stephen's College.

89-Chao Kuo Chiu, St. Stephen's College.

90-William Yuen, St. Stephen's College.

92-Sun Bacon, Ellis Kadoorie School, Shanghai.

96-Khoi Beng Thuan, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

96-Khoi Pak Kim, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

99-Yee Koo Cheung, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

101-Aw Boon Jin, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

102-Yidom Abdul Hamid, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

102-Pheon Boek Gai, Raffles Institute, Singapore.

140-Wong Ai Hung, Griffith John College, Hongkong.

401-Lim Ghee Seang, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

402-Mok Hui Yee, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

404-Chen Gao Hui, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

406-Yong Hui Tai, St. Xavier's Institute, Penang.

Qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.

The following candidate, previously referred to, has now passed:

62-Lai Hui Lin.

The following candidates who previously matriculated are now qualified to enter the Medical Faculty.

61-Khoi Thuan Sang.

62-Abdul Aziz Raudjaha.

The following candidate is referred to in Chinese:

112-Kwok Hing Kai, Diocesan Boys' School.

The following candidates have failed in the Matriculation Examination, but are entitled to Retire Local Certificate:

1-Jal Peathee Cooper, St. Joseph's College, Penang.

12-Edmund Antonio Novich, St. Joseph's College.

13-Joseph Lee Kim Wing, St. Joseph's College.

14-Abdul Gusef Abbas, St. Joseph's College.

21-Tan Tong, St. Diocesan Boys' School.

50-Douglas Ling, Queen's College.

57-Chow Yee Wah, Ying Wa College.

(Continued at foot of next column)

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL
ASSEMBLY.DEFENDANTS INCLUDE A
CHINESE SAPPER

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistracy, yesterday, to defend one of sixteen Chinese charged at the instance of Inspector Willis with unlawful assembly. Among the defendants was a Chinese Sapper of the Royal Engineers.

The first defendant was further charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver and seventeen rounds of ammunition which were found on his person when he was searched. He pleaded "guilty" to this charge.

Inspector Willis said that on August 16th, the police raided the second floor of No. 1, Po Tuk Street, and there found the defendants. They were all sitting around a table. They were not gambling. The floor was fitted out like a Triad Society's headquarters. All the defendants were searched, and the revolver and ammunition were found in the first defendant's girdle. A fighting stick was found on the premises, but none of the defendants claimed it.

Mr. Mason said he would like a short remand.

The Magistrate fixed the case for to-day. Mr. Mason applied for bail for his client. Inspector Willis suggested \$100.

The Magistrate: The maximum fine is only \$50. Inspector.

The Inspector: Make it \$50 then, your Worship.

The Magistrate made it \$35.

With regard to the first defendant.

Inspector Willis objected to bail, saying that he would like to interview the Captain Superintendent of Police first.

The Magistrate remanded the first defendant in police custody until to-day, and allowed the others out on bail of \$25 each.

GOLD BEADS AND CLOTHING.

FOUND IN PAWNSHOP.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, yesterday, with unlawfully receiving four gold beads, knowing or having cause to know the same to have been stolen, and with unlawfully receiving a quantity of stolen clothing, respectively.

Sub-Inspector Ogg said that on August 17th, a woman living at Yau-mat had a quantity of jewellery and clothing valued at \$180 stolen. The defendants were arrested upon information received from various pawn-brokers to whom the defendants had taken the property. When they were arrested, the two were found to be in possession of \$10. All the stolen property had been recovered.

Asked what they had to say, the first defendant said that the second defendant gave him the gold beads as a present, assuring him that there would be no consequences in his accepting them. He took them.

The second defendant said that his man stole the things, gave them to him to pawn, promising to give him some money for his trouble. He was not told that the property was stolen.

Replying to the Magistrate, the Inspector said that the second defendant had served 14 days' hard labour for the possession of a dagger last year. Nothing was on record against the first defendant who was a seaman, but it was known to the Police that he had been out of employment for the last fourteen months.

The Magistrate passed sentence of three months' hard labour on each.

In connection with the naval operations in the Far East, etc., during the Great War, the King has been pleased to approve of the following despatches to the British War Medal: "Dingling." To officers and men of all ships employed on Tientsin during the operations resulting in the capture, north of latitude 35.30 N., and between the Meridians of 120 and 121 East, "Pacific Islands." To all naval officers and men who took part in the following operations in 1914: New Britain, September 11th and 12th; Kaiser Wilhelm Land, September 24th; Admiral's Islands, November 1st; New Guinea, November 8th; German Samoa, August 2nd; Easter, November 9th, 1914. To officers and men of H.M.A.S. Sydney, present in the action.

15-Hui Hing Wa, St. Stephen's College.

16-Wai Yee, St. Stephen's College.

17-Wang Kuo, St. Stephen's College.

18-Nyeo Ching, St. Stephen's College.

19-Liu Hui, St. Stephen's College.

20-Liu Hui, St. Stephen's College.

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30-Liu Hui, St. Stephen's College.

SCOTTISH LETTER
ROYALTY IN EDINBURGH

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

July 19.

The Royal Standard is floating over Holyrood, their Majesty the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary, are in residence in the historic Capital of Scotland. By express desire the visit is an ordinary visit to their Scottish home, and will therefore be associated with as little State ceremonial as possible. At the end of the week the Royal party will leave Edinburgh for the West, and take part in the great regatta on the Clyde.

It is appropriate to the character of the visit, and gratifying to Scottish sentiment that their Majesty's first public engagement should be attendance at St. Giles. A short service was held in the Chapel of the Order, in their robes. Then there was a procession to the Cathedral itself, where the usual congregational service was held, according to the ancient Presbyterian rule. It was noted with interest that when Mr. St. Giles, became the Moderator of our two great denominations, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church, were both present.

The principal function of the week was a public investiture in the Forecourt of Holyrood, when over 300 decorations granted for war service were presented by His Majesty. It was the first time that the King has held a ceremony in his Scottish Palace, and history cannot probably afford an exact precedent.

The Palace itself is writ large in Scottish history, when Kings and Queens held Court from the Highlands and the Lowlands to vie with each other for Royal favour. But this week's investiture, besides reviving some of the glories of the past, adds a fresh and interesting page to Holyrood's long story. It was an open air ceremony, and a truly public ceremony, and with strong intimations of being described as a "democratic ceremony."

No finer setting could be imagined. The crimson canopy for the King was thrown into strong relief by the dingy and timeworn battlements of the Palace. Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags were a majestic background. And the atmosphere was grey and subdued to a harmony with the towering rocks above. Then, on the city's side of the Forecourt, great chimneys belched forth volumes of smoke, and within the hum of the working classes looked down from their windows as privileged spectators. All round the King were grouped the members of Scotland's oldest military force, the Royal Company of Archers. Often these Archers look out of place in modern gatherings, but here they fitted in perfectly with the grim front of Scotland's famous Palace, the house of many memories.

In striking contrast drawn up behind the Archers were several Indian Ordnance of the King, belonging to the 10th Cavalry, the 9th Cavalry, and the Garhwal Rifles. It was a compliment to the Scottish people that the anniversary of the wedding day of King George and Queen Mary should be spent in the Capital—a day bright with happy memories—in the King's own words. And in this compliment, the University of Edinburgh enjoyed a unique share, for this day was chosen for the laying of a foundation stone of a great extension of its buildings. And the stone having been laid, and truly laid, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws. Unfortunately the weather was far from royal; rain of the "Scottish mist" order prevailed during the whole time. But it did not damp the ardour of a great gathering of people, a gathering which on this as on all the other occasions was a mix of high and low, old and young. One of the guests, a greatly daring, discarded his gown for a black oilskin, and his colleagues, chafed him unmercifully on the new degree he had acquired. "He might have replied (had he thought of it) that whatever the degree, it was a dry one."

The daily popular author has all the crowd of world as a public. Cousin Karmah, read by the Chinese General Stratton Porter, a Chief of the Linnet, "It is known to the Arabs. And talking recently with a young Japanese, I found he had read 'Polyanna' in his native tongue. An Englishman recently returned from Tokyo tells me that one big publishing house has many translators, but that they often fail to get the author's meaning, as the elimination of English teachers from the schools has spoiled the study of English literature in London.

The remarkable film "Run Run Run" has formed public attention to our China towns. In the East End of London, writes a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, Chinese sailors come and go in the night course of their life, and round and about Pennyfields there are lots of little shops where food that is curious to the Western palate is on sale. "Some of the settlers have married Englishwomen, but a good many of them who cater for the sailors have wives of their own nationality. Now the Chinese Consul in London, being with three or four other Chinese gentlemen, has made arrangements with the Education Committee to open schools where Chinese children will learn their own language, instead of being allowed to forget it, as they have hitherto done. Children are also to be taught English, and a good many of these have joined the fifty or so children enrolled for the classes in the school house for the purpose of securing government provision for their education. A divorce action, which began with Edward Frederick Egerton, Esq. of Winton, is cited at Holyrood, the case being before Lord Alton, the Lord of Session. The case is one in which Alexander, Esq. of Dundee, has brought against Mrs. Egerton, a divorce, on the ground of her adultery with a man named John Egerton, Esq. of Winton, who is now in the United States. The case is being heard by Lord Alton, the Lord of Session. The case is one in which Alexander, Esq. of Dundee, has brought against Mrs. Egerton, a divorce, on the ground of her adultery with a man named John Egerton, Esq. of Winton, who is now in the United States. The case is being heard by Lord Alton, the Lord of Session. The case is one in which Alexander, Esq. of Dundee, has brought against Mrs. Egerton, a divorce, on the ground of her adultery with a man named John Egerton, Esq. of Winton, who is now in the United States. The case is being heard by Lord Alton, the Lord of Session. 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CABLES

LATEST CABLES
(CARBON SECRET'S AGENCY)HAMBURG-AMERIKA
AGREEMENT.UNITED STATES SHIPPING
BOARD'S APPROVAL.

WASHINGTON, August 18th. Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has announced that the Board has approved of the arrangement with the Hamburg-America Line for the operation of American ships on the German trade routes. He emphasizes that they did not want German money at the American and for any German investment in American companies. The passenger service between the United States and Germany starts within the year, the Americans agreeing to supply ships not exceeding a tonnage of 40,000.

The Hamburg-America fixes the west-bound and the American company the east-bound freights.

RECOGNITION OF MEXICO.

UNITED STATES WILL WAIT AND
SEE.

WASHINGTON, August 18th. With reference to the *Excelsior's* statement the State Department has issued an official communique which while denying that recognition was promised to the Mexican Government says that more conditions were required by the American Government than those enumerated in the *Excelsior*. It is declared that the American Government is disposed to wait developments and see what stable government the present Mexican regime is able to establish and how it will perform its international obligations.

NEW YORK LONGSHOREMEN
DECIDE TO RESUME WORK.

New York, August 18th. The President of the Longshoremen's Union, announces that longshoremen who are on strike since April have voted to return to work.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S DEAL
PAPER MANUFACTURING
CONCERN ACQUIRED.

QUEBEC, August 17th. The British companies to which Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere are interested have assumed ownership of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company which daily turns out 450 tons of dry pulp.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

FRENCH PAYING OFF THEIR
SHARE.

New York, August 17th. M. Fernand, representing the French Minister of Finance, states that France will pay off her share of the Anglo-French loan which is maturing on October 15th.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

CAPE COD CELEBRATIONS.

WILMINGTON (Massachusetts), Aug. 17th. The people of Cape Cod district have begun a long series of celebrations in honor of the centenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

ARGENTINE AGREEMENT
WITH UNITED STATES.

Buenos Aires, August 18th. An agreement has been signed between the Argentine Republic and the United States enabling American commercial travellers to carry on business throughout the whole of the Argentina on payment for a single licence.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNEMPLOYED SERVICE MEN.

KING'S LETTER APPEALING FOR
SUPPORT.

LONDON, August 17th. His Majesty has sent a letter to the Lord Lieutenant Lord Mayors and Lord Bishops emphasizing that he is anxious that every effort should be made to support Lord Hare's appeal, on behalf of the unemployed ex-service men, and requesting the recipients to co-operate wholeheartedly to those who might be regarded as a reflection on the fair name of any nation.

LATEST CABLES

GENERAL WRANGEL'S
POSITION.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 17th.

Heavy fighting is proceeding in the Crimea. The Bolsheviks after receiving reinforcements from the Polish front, are attacking vigorously, supported by massed aeroplanes which are bombing General Wrangel's troops.

General Wrangel is holding his own. General Wrangel's raiders crossed the Don and occupied Konstantinovskaya, cutting off the Taurian-Elektrograd Railway and threatening to isolate the Kuban Cossacks.

The French warships in the Black Sea will, it is not improbable, lend a hand to General Wrangel.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER TO
M. KAMENEFF.

LONDON, August 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to M. Kameneff's letter, states that after the withdrawal of the Denikin Government he was only concerned with ensuring the security of the troops and refugees under General Wrangel and of putting them in a position to defend themselves in the Crimea.

The Government had no intention of encouraging General Wrangel in an offensive, and, as soon as it heard of such a possibility, Great Britain warned General Wrangel against it, intimating that it would not have any responsibility in connection with it and would immediately withdraw the British Military Mission. When General Wrangel began his offensive, the Government did this.

Mr. Lloyd George further points out that M. Kameneff's account of the British proposal of July 11th is inaccurate. The British Government did not reply to M. Tchicherin's telegram of June 11th because active negotiations were then proceeding with M. Krawin. The British Government suggested that an armistice should be signed with General Wrangel, conditional on General Wrangel's forces retiring to the Crimea, and that General Wrangel should be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and of the refugees he was defending but not as a member of the conference.

The object of the proposal was to end hostilities in Eastern Europe, and to emphasize that the British anxiety was, as a part of its general proposal for the peace conference, to secure the personal safety of the troops and the refugees in the Crimea, but there was no intention of detaching the Crimea from Russia or to secure its possession for General Wrangel. The Government quietly adheres to this attitude. It has no intention of recognizing General Wrangel or of assisting him, and it is only in the event of the Soviet proposing terms to Poland infringing upon the independence of Poland that Great Britain would feel bound to reconsider this attitude.

EFFECT OF FRENCH SUPPORT
OF GENERAL WRANGEL.

LONDON, August 18th. Messrs. Donald Macleod & Co. ship-brokers, in their weekly report, state that unanimously in the destruction of the French support of General Wrangel inquiry was made at the Baltic Exchange for a transmission of 300,000 tons of war material from Marseilles to Romanian ports.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

BOLSHEVIKS RETIRING RAPIDLY.

LONDON, August 17th. The Inter-Allied Mission at Posen telegraphed yesterday that the Polish line of defence had been restored and that the Bolsheviks on the south-eastern front were retiring rapidly in the face of the Polish counter-offensive.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS MEMBERS
ARRIVE IN POSEN.

LONDON, August 18th. The Times' Posen correspondent says that Lord D'Abernon, M. Janner and other members of the Diplomatic Corps have arrived from Warsaw. The Italian and Danish representatives have received orders to remain in Warsaw in any eventuality.

PARIS, August 17th. A telegram from Warsaw says that the Allied Officers in Poland confirm the view that the immediate danger of the fall of Warsaw is over. The Red Army is retreating in confusion before General Wrangel's counter-offensive, while a Polish offensive claims that their troops are advancing along the entire northern front. A feature of the fighting is the struggle for the possession of the town of Radom to the north of Warsaw which has changed hands repeatedly. The Poles recaptured it this afternoon.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RETRENCHMENT IN DEPART-
MENTAL STAFFS.

Peking, August 18th.

A Mandate is being issued ordering retrenchment of Government Departmental Staffs by the elimination of "men of indifferent ability holding concurrently several posts."

It is estimated that if the instruction is carried out the reduction will affect about eighty per cent of the staff, and an economy of about sixty per cent in the expenditure will result.

THE VICTORS LEAVING THE
CAPITAL.

General Wu Pei-fu, who arrived in the capital quietly, on Saturday, departed on Tuesday evening. Tsuchi Tso Kuo leaves on Thursday and Tsuchi Chang Tso-lin on Saturday.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW EMPRESS LINER.
LAUNCHED AT GOVAN.

LONDON, August 18th.

The *Empress of Canada*, the largest vessel in the Canadian Pacific service, was launched at Govan. He tonnage is 23,000, and she carries 84 passengers, 93 Asiatic steerage passengers and a crew of 330.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
NOT TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, August 17th.

A Royal Proclamation announces that His Majesty's hope of sending the Prince of Wales to India next winter cannot, unhappily, be realized, because the unceasing and devoted labour of the Prince of Wales in other parts of the Empire has laid so heavy a burden upon his strength that it is impossible for him at present to undertake another protracted and arduous journey without seriously endangering his health. The visit, consequently, must be postponed, but it is His Royal Highness' recovery is it is hoped that the Prince of Wales will be able to visit India in the winter of next year. Meanwhile, in order to mark in a special manner the momentous step in India now being taken towards a greater constitutional freedom, His Majesty is sending the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate the reformed Indian Legislature and to participate in other ceremonies which the Prince of Wales would have performed.

CRICKET AT THE OVAL.

ENORMOUS CROWDS PRESENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

Enormous crowds at the Oval each day testified to the revival of public interest in cricket. The weather was brilliant and spectators were lined ten deep beyond the appointed limit. Each day there were queues of 200 to 300 persons before the opening of the gates.

The championship questions involved have contributed to the excitement of the match.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, August 17th. Surrey beat Kent by three wickets. Somerset beat Hampshire by 180 runs. Lancashire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 26 runs. Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by 50 runs. Essex beat Derbyshire by 104 runs. Somerset beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. Middlesex beat Yorkshire by four runs.

CABLE DELAYS.

BREAKDOWN BETWEEN INDIA
AND FAR EAST.

LONDON, August 17th. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announce that owing to a serious breakdown in the cable service between India and the Far East all messages are temporarily subject to delay.

COUNCIL OF ACTION
DELEGATES.

ORDERED TO LEAVE FRANCE.

PARIS, August 17th. Messrs. Godin & Adanson, Delegates of the British Labour Council of Action, on arrival in France, were requested by the authorities to leave the country. It was intimated that in the event of their refusal they will be expelled.

IRISH OUTRAGE.

TEMPLEMORE POLICE REVENGE
MURDER OF AN INSPECTOR.

LONDON, August 17th. Following the shooting of a District Inspector, Wilson, armed police turned out and practically wrecked the town of Templemore. The town hall, a large building in the main street, was burned, and many business premises were wrecked. The fire lasted about two hours.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION
IN CHINA.ADDRESSES BY SIR JOHN JORDAN
AND MR. H. H. FOX.LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 17th.

A meeting of special interest and importance took place at the London Chamber of Commerce on July 17th when addresses were delivered on the present economic situation in China as affecting British interests by Sir John Jordan, F.C., G.O.M.G. G.O.I.E. N.C.B. late Minister in Peking and Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., His Majesty's Commercial Counselor in China. Sir John recently returned home from retiring from his official position in China after 44 years' service, and Mr. Fox, who is spending some months in England, is in attendance at the Department of Overseas Trade. He proposes shortly to visit the great industrial centres in connection with trade development in China, and it is publicly announced that he is prepared to give personal interviews to members of Chambers of Commerce and others who desire information with regard to commercial questions.

The meeting was held in the Council Room, the invitations having been issued jointly in the names of the Far Eastern Section of the Chamber of Commerce and of the China Association. Mr. Frederick Anderson, who fills the position of Chairman both of the Far Eastern Section and of the China Association in London with great distinction, presided over a representative attendance.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman welcomed Sir John Jordan and thanked him for the honour which he had by his presence conferred upon the members. Sir John had had a distinguished career extending over 43 years, and was, in every sense of the word, an authority on Chinese affairs; while he had established confidence in the British community in China and with the Chinese themselves. He could not lose the benefit of Sir John's wide experience and knowledge of Chinese affairs, especially in the difficult times ahead. It would give general satisfaction if it were known that Sir John would be associated with Far Eastern affairs in this country in some consultative capacity. The members were also glad to meet Mr. Fox, whose energy and ability had made the post of Trade Commissioner in China one of considerable importance. Mr. Fox's office was one in which personality counted for a good deal, and his work had made all the difference in the effectiveness and usefulness of this comparatively new appointment. Continuing the Chairman said Sir John Jordan did not desire to give an address, but he wished to say a few words in quite an informal way concerning the present economic position in China and the possibilities of commercial growth in that country. The difficulty of separating commercial from political questions in China would be well appreciated, but it must be clear that Sir John could not be asked to discuss questions of high politics.

Trade with China was somewhat depressed at the moment owing to the violent fluctuations in the exchange, but after the great advances last year in practically all markets, some reaction was inevitable. It might be a good thing if China and those interested in Chinese business, were seriously to take up the question as to whether something could not be done by international action to bring about greater stability in silver exchange. He doubted whether anything in that direction would ever be done in London. Pressure would have to come, if it came at all, from outside.

As instances of commercial questions being mixed up with politics in China, he had referred to the "open door" and the Shanghai question, and that of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. In regard to the last-named, both the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association had repeatedly pointed out to the Government that it was impossible to reconcile the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty with the recent action of Japan in Shanghai. All were anxious to remain on good terms with both China and Japan, but it was thought that advantage should be taken of this opportunity, when discussing the renewal of the Treaty, to arrive at a clearer understanding as to the meaning of the terms of the old Treaty, and also that there should be no longer any doubt as to the meaning of the new Treaty. (Applause.)

When the terms of the new Treaty were settled we should be justified in expecting that they would be honoured more in the observance than in the breach. (Hear, hear.) The Japanese lay in peace in the Far East, and he believed that both Chinese and Japanese interests also lay in peace. It would be most satisfactory to all engaged in Far Eastern trade if our Government could be instrumental in bringing about a re-establishment of confidence, which had been somewhat shaken by the events of the past few years. Mistake had been made, perhaps by all the Powers, but good feeling and friendly co-operation, if they were sincere, would overcome the worst of the errors of the past. (Applause.)

THE UNDEVELOPED STATE.

Sir John Jordan, in the course of his speech, described China as the largest undeveloped State which existed at the present day, and it was of importance to the well-being of China herself and also of every other country that had interests in China, that the development of the country was not being neglected. The question was how the work of development was to be accomplished. The Chinese had not done perhaps what might have been expected of them in this connection, and one reason for this was that foreign nations had not helped them. What China had a right to expect.

There was a great deal of discussion. The British had been the first to take a small way with a concession which was obtained by the Consul at Amoy in the office of the last viceroy, and thereafter large numbers of concessions had been obtained for all sorts of things. As an instance of this he mentioned that it was impossible to drive a motor car from one part of a town where several concessions existed to another part of the same town without having a licence from both. Again, in some cases, the territory was not occupied by the national of the country to which the concession had been granted, the population was entirely composed of Chinese.

With regard to railways, Sir John pointed out the extraordinarily difficult nature of the problem. As they all knew, at the present time great difficulties existed in Great Britain in respect of transport. But British railways were under supervision of the British. Imagine, he said, what the position would be if it were always here and there by different nations, all of whom had their own agreements with the Government, while at the same time the whole country was parcelled out in concessions. That was however the position as regards China, and it was impossible for China to progress so long as such a state of things existed.

RAILWAYS AND FINANCE.

There were about 6,000 miles of railways in China, but at least 40,000 miles were required. Wherever one travelled by rail in China it was noticeable that there was a great development of trade. Railways were the one thing that was needed, but how the need was to be supplied he could not say at the moment. Just before the war there were a number of concessions for railways in the Yangtze valley, but under existing conditions it would not be easy to raise money for railway construction at the present time, and the only way that he could see was for some kind of international arrangement to be made. All countries which only wanted trade should join together in a united effort to assist China to develop her resources by building railways in the country.

Turning to the question of Government, Sir John after reviewing the present position, said, speaking with great earnestness, "We cannot expect a Government on China. That is my belief, after a long experience. China must work out her own salvation. Any attempt at foreign intervention will be a great failure."

With regard to the economic position of China, Sir John said that at the present time the Government of Peking hardly received revenues in the proper sense of the term. Revenue was received from perhaps one half of the country, but generally speaking the provinces were practically autonomous. Some sent a very small amount, and some sent nothing. The aggregate amount that the Central Government received was small. The revenue question ought to be put on a sounder basis, and as an illustration of what could be done in this connection he instanced the salt tax, the proceeds of which at first were only 10 million dollars, but under international control had been increased to 70 million dollars last year. This was, he said, one instance of successful international action.

Proceeding to discuss in some detail several aspects of finance, Sir John summed up the matter by saying, "The one true policy, in my opinion, is to stop uncontrolled supplies. I think it is wrong to give money to China except for reproductive purposes. Give her money for railways, by all means, but do not give money in present circumstances to the Government unconditionally."

The Controversy, he added, would have to deal with this question, and it would be hoped, have the effect of stopping uncontrolled supplies of money to China. This was a matter on which an international understanding was desirable. He enlarged upon the advantages of international co-operation in the interests of China and the development of trade, and alluded to the work of the Municipal Council of Shanghai as an illustration of what can be achieved. "That," he said, "is an international effort which is worthy of imitation."

As regards the education of Chinese in England, Mr. Fox pointed out that there were many Chinese students in England, and that in this respect, for years past thousands of Chinese students had been going to the United States, and had returned home with American ideals and ways of doing business. These Chinese were getting into the Government Departments and other important positions in Peking, and were managing important enterprises. It was practically certain that when these men returned to China they would go to America for it. The Chambers of Commerce proposed that the British Government might remit a portion of the Boxer indemnity to enable young Chinese to come to England for training. He mentioned this matter recently to a Member of Parliament who replied that China did not help in the war. But this was not quite the right way of looking at the question. Last year over 600 Chinese students went to France at the expense of the French Government as officers in their training in that country.

Aluding to trade matters generally, Mr. Fox remarked that there was a tendency to induce our manufacturers at home to do business with the Chinese direct, and to get into touch with the Chinese direct. But he said to this he considered that, for some time to come, this would be a mistake. It would pay British manufacturers best to work through and with the merchant houses in China who were established on the spot and had the Chinese connections. The merchant houses were showing more energy than hitherto, and were moving about the country and finding new outlets for trade. There should be no antagonism between manufacturer and merchant. In conclusion, he declared that China would be one of the biggest markets in the world for goods, but as it would be a market of open competition it behooved the British to organize all their forces to meet it. (Applause.)

Mr. Fox next addressed the meeting, and said "Sir John Jordan had described the political situation to them, and had told them how matters stood as regards railway construction. There were questions in which business men in China were deeply interested, but which they felt they could safely leave the British Government to deal with. The question of internal taxation was, however, one in which they were more directly concerned. The much-voiced question of the opium which they flattered themselves had been finally disposed of by the Mackay Treaty in 1905 was still with them, but he thought they could congratulate themselves on having made one important step forward—they had convinced the Chinese authorities both in Peking and the provinces that they could not agree to any further increase in the import duties unless and until they were satisfied that inland taxation of foreign goods of any form were abolished. He said Sir Francis Aglen shortly before leaving China, and he (Sir Francis) told him that the Central Government were about to call a conference of provincial authorities and Chambers of Commerce to discuss how the provinces were to be compensated for loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of opium and other internal taxes on merchandise. As they knew this had always been the stumbling-block—the fact that the Customs dues were collected by the Central Government and the *likin* dues by the provincial authorities.

Tariff revision was also one of the questions of the day. China was bound by the Treaty to a conventional tariff based on 5 per cent *ad valorem*, which was applied to both exports and imports; but for some years the Chinese complained that owing to the general rise in values since the date when the specific rates were fixed this tariff did not represent 5 per cent, but was more than 21 per cent. He believed the Chinese intended to demand further revision with a view to placing their tariff on a scientific basis—that was to say, making a tariff which would distinguish between imports and exports, and between luxuries and necessities. This demand would not be easy to refuse, and the Chinese were in a strong position, because, owing to the cancellation of the German and Austrian Treaties, they were able for the first time to bargain with foreign countries before making a new Treaty.

The question of trade marks was always present, continued Mr. Fox, and he explained that a joint Committee of the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and the China Association worked hard for six months recently to draw up a trade mark law for China. This was sent home to England, and it had received most favourable consideration from the British Government. But the latter thought that his proposals were too much in the detail and were too much on the lines of the English law to be acceptable to foreign countries. The Board of Trade were now drawing up another set of proposals for the consideration of the Chinese Government. The difficulty in this matter was to find a basis for a general description of trade marks for use in China.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN ENGLAND. As regards the education of Chinese in England, Mr. Fox pointed out that there were many Chinese students in England, and that in this respect, for years past thousands of Chinese students had been going to the United States, and had returned home with American ideals and ways of doing business. These Chinese were getting into the Government Departments and other important positions in Peking, and were managing important enterprises. It was practically certain that when these men returned to China they would go to America for it. The Chambers of Commerce proposed that the British Government might remit a portion of the Boxer indemnity to enable young Chinese to come to England for training. He mentioned this matter recently to a Member of Parliament who replied that China did not help in the war. But this was not quite the right way of looking at the question. Last year over 600 Chinese students went to France at the expense of the French Government as officers in their training in that country.

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THE QUANTS.

LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

The return visit of the Quants, who opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last night, attracted a fairly large audience, who went away thoroughly pleased at the fare offered them. The Quants are a clever combination of artists, and they are, in the opinion of the Quants, a very pleasant and interesting group. They are a short, stout, and well-dressed bunch, and they are, in the opinion of the Quants, a very pleasant and interesting group. They are a short, stout, and well-dressed bunch, and they are, in the opinion of the Quants, a very pleasant and interesting group.

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